[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

day, they have forgotten about it the day when the President delivered the Address when they decided to be absent.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, one point. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I remind the Prime Minister ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Mr. Dipen Gosh to seek a clarification which is allowed under the rules. And nothing else.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, if the Prime Minister goes through the speech made by me on that Motion, I raised a particular point with which he concluded his speech but did not reply to it. I raised this point that, yes, we are all eager to see that communal harmony is maintained in our country, and the integrity and the solidarity of our country is maintained. And I took a leaf from the President's Address. And the President had pointed the forces which are behind those communalism and regionalism, the forces which are reinforcing that. It is in the Address itself. But I raised this question: who is reinforcing whom? Was it not the ruling party which is in alliance with a faction of the communal party in Jammu and Kashmir? (*Interruptions*). Was it not the ruling party which is in alliance with the Muslim League and other caste parties in Kerala? (*Interruptions*). Was it not the ruling party which is in alliance with the TUJF in Tripura? Who is reinforcing whom? Will the Prime Minister kindly reply to it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM *alias* ALADI ARUNA: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more. The Prime Minister is not replying. I shall now first put the amendments to vote. They are—Amendment Nos. 14, 15, 20, 32 to 41 by Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta; Amendment Nos. 62 to 67 by Shri S. W. Dhabe; Amendment Nos. ...

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Sir, we belong to the second biggest Opposition party here ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are now on amendments and nothing else will go on record. Then amendment nos. 127 to 226 by Shri Dipen Ghosh; Amendment Nos. 250 to 265 by Shri Biswa Goswami. Shall I put all the Amendments to vote together?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put all the amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 14, 15, 20, 32 to 41, 62 to 67, 127 to 226 and 250 to 265 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1986.'"

The motion was adopted.

THE SPICES BOARD BILL, 1986
THE SPICES CESS BILL, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Shiv Shanker will move the Spices Board Bill, 1986 and the Spices Cess Bill, 1986, together.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): After the spicy debate.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of spices and for the control of cardamom industry including the control of cultivators of cardamom and matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for imposition of cess on all spices which are exported for the purposes of carrying out measures for the development of export of spices, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[**Mr. Deputy Chairman** in the chair]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. India has been a traditional exporter of spices. Our exports of spices have been increasing over the years and during 1984-85, the exports stood at about 90,000 tonnes valued at about Rs. 209 crores.

The Spices Export Promotion Council, at present looks after the exports of spices while the development of production and exports of cardamom is being taken care of by the Cardamom Board. Due to the lack of a cohesive organisation as well as financial constraints, India has not been able to undertake systematic development of products and exports of spices. As a result there has been limited product development and our spices are being exported largely in bulk and unprocessed form. Concentrated affort to promote exports in value added form and consumer packages are required to be made. Markets for spices as also the prices have been fluctuating from year to year causing fluctuation in the production pattern. The uneven production pattern has, in turn, its effect on exports. There is need for bringing out stabilisation in the export business of spices. Similarly, there is need to bring about constant improvement in quality of our products and in productivity to improve the competitiveness of Indian spices.

There are a number of institutions and research bodies operating in the spices sector. It has been considered necessary that the activities of these organisations should be coordinated through a Central Body like the Spices Board.

In view of the problems affecting the spices trade and industry, it has been considered that the future export policy should concentrate on increasing production and productivity of spices, development of spices exports in value added form and initiating production of new spices and spice products for the international market. For this purpose, it is proposed to set up a Spices Board replacing the Cardamom Board and the Spices Export Promotion Council. While absorbing the present assets and staff of these two organisations, the proposed Spices Board will be responsible for the entire range of functions of production, marketing, exports and export promotion with regard to cardamom and export promotion for all other spices. The new Board would have representatives of growers, Central and state Governments, research institutions, traders and exporters.

In order that the Spices Board has necessary resources to discharge its functions, a levy by way of a cess of a duty of customs on all the spices specified in the Schedule to the Spices Board Bill, which are exported, is proposed at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The actual rate of cess on each scheduled product

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

will, however, vary depending on the nature of the product. At present, there is a cess of 3 per cent *ad valorem* on cardamom exports under the Cardamom Act, 1965.

The two Bills before you seek to achieve the above objects.

With these words. Sir, I commend the Spices Board Bill, 1986, and the Spices Cess Bill, 1986, as passed by the Lok Sabha, for the consideration of the House.

The questions were proposed

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, of the two Bills placed by the hon. Minister before the House, the first Bill, that is the Spices Board Bill, 1986, seeks to provide for the constitution of a Spices Board in our country for the development of export of spices in general and for the control of cardamom industry in particular.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that for the last several years, development in poduction and export of spices in our country has been neglected by the Government and its export promotion agencies. The proposed spices board, is expected to make a new break in this direction and the present piece of legislation, in spite of some of its shortcomings to which I shall come later. Is, therefore, generally welcome.

Of the 26 items of spices which are sought to be brought under the purview of the Spices Board, cardamom constitutes a major item in terms of exports. But India no longer enjoys the predominant position as the leading producer and exporter of cardamom in the world today and it is Guatemala the Central American State which has in fact relegated us to a far distant second position. The main reason for Guatemala's quantum jump in export of cardamom is due its high yield there as much as 250 kgs. per hectare as against a meagre 60 kgs per hectare in our counrty. One major reason for the low yield of cardamom in our country is because of the old plants. So long no positive plans have been drawn up by the Government and its agencies for replantation in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the traditional areas of cultivation of this particular spice.

Sir, coming to pepper, it is also a leading foreign exchange earner of the Indian spices. But pepper no longer calls the tune in the international market. During 1947, India contributed nearly 80 per cent of world's pepper production and foreign trade but today our contribution has slashed down to merely 21 per cent ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Fifteen per cent.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: To my information it is 21 per cent; but I stand to be corrected. In fact, pepper production in our country has tended to be stagnant whereas production in countries which have competed with us, has risen, significantly. For instance, during the last 7-8 years, Brazil has doubled its production but our level of production has remained constant. We have not been able to improve our production. Here also no major effort has been made for improving production of pepper and the producers or the growers of pepper find little incentive in improved cultivation. Cultivation still remains primitive in our country. The growers find little interest in improved cultivation because return on exports and domestic trade is negligible; it is mostly garnered by the private trader.

So far as cardamom is concerned, we all know that production and export of cardamom bears a special significance to the economy of the State of Kerala. One figure shows that during 1984-85, some 2367 tonnes of cardamom were exported from our country at a value of Rs. 65 crores. Of this amount, Kerala's contribution was Rs. 60 crores. But one major distressing problem which concerns the actual growers of cardamom is the shortfall in prices of cardamom in the domestic market. Last year, the price of cardamom was Rs. 250 per kg. This year, it is selling at a price less than Rs. 125 per kg. The Cardamom Board had worked out the cost of production at Rs. 150 per kg. But actually, the per kg. cost of production of cardamom

comes to Rs. 200. Even if we accept the Cardamom Board's estimate of Rs. 150 per kg., the growers are getting far less than that. The growers of cardamom in our country, particularly, in Kerala, are small and marginal farmers. The Cardamom Board and the Government agencies have failed miserably to protect the interests of the small growers of cardamom in our country. Therefore, it should be our rightful expectation that the proposed Spices Board, when it comes into being, will devolve upon itself the more important and immediate task of giving or ensuring remunerative price to the producers or growers of cardamom who are mainly small and marginal farmers.

Sir, there is no gain saying the fact that the long-term thrust to export of spices, whether it is in the case of cardamom or pepper, hinges largely on the success we make in raising the production and productivity of spices. The point which I would like to make in this connection is, by subjecting the actual growers to a perpetual state of deprivation of remunerative price for their produce, we cannot expect a boost in the production and productivity of spices. Therefore, the Government and the proposed Spices Board should ensure remunerative price to the growers of cardamom and other spices in our country.

Sir, coming to the composition of the proposed Spices Board, sub-clause (3) of clause 3 of the Bill—I have gone through it carefully—does not make any provision for giving representation to the small growers of spices in our country. Uuless there is a specific provision I apprehend that the proposed Board is going to be dominated by large growers, big growers and the owners of big holdings to the detriment of the particular interests of the small growers and small farmers. I would earnestly urge upon the hon. Minister. Mr. Minister, it should have occurred to you initially that a specific provision should have been made for giving representation to the small growers and producers of spices. Secondly, Sir, it is painful—this is the general policy of the Government. we all know—that no provision has been made—Mr. Minister, again, I would say, it should have occurred to you *ab initio*— for giving representation to kisan sabhas or other organisations of agricultural labourers or labour unions. It is needless to emphasise that their representation in the proposed Spices Board would have ensured proper management of the whole affair. You please look into the matter. This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister. In other Boards, such a provision is there. I do not know why, in the case of the proposed Spices Board, they have not included a provision to give representation to Kisan Sabhas and organisations of agricultural labourers in our country. In the end, with the expectation that the cess collected would be used for conducting research in order to augment production, both qualitatively and quantitatively, of spices, important items of foreign-exchange earners for our country, I conclude.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री, श्री पी० शिवशंकर जी ने जो गर्म मसाला उपकर विधेयक, 1986 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

आदरणीय महोदय, सवाल केवल गर्म मसाले का नहीं है, श्री शिवशंकर जी ने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी ऐसे वक्त में संभाली है जबकि हमारे आयात और निर्यात का बहुत बड़ा संकट हमारे देश के सामने उपस्थित है कि हम ज्यादा सामान बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं और कम सामान दुनिया के देशों में भेज रहे है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं श्री शिवशंकर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल में आने के बाद जब उन्होंने कानून मंत्री का पदभार ग्रहण किया, उस समय जो उन्होंने सामाजवादी कार्यक्रम को लागू करने की दिशा में कदम उठाया, उसका पूरे राष्ट्र ने अभिनन्दन किया, उसका वंदन किया और उसको उन्होंने बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ न्याय विभाग को ठीक डाइरेक्शन में ले जाने की कोशिश की।

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

जब उन्होंने पेट्रोलियम मंत्री के कार्यभार को संभाला, तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा जो लक्ष्य था आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन या आयल प्रोडक्शन या आयल सेल्फ-रेलायंस का जो हमारा टार्गेट था, उससे भी ज्यादा हमने आयल को प्राप्त किया। इसके लिए पूरा राष्ट्र श्री शिवशंकर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहेगा।

आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, अब जब उनको कामर्स मिनिस्टर आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी ने बनाया है, तो इस समय सब से अधिक संकट, डिफिकल्ट और सब से कठिन डिपार्टमेंट कामर्स का है, जिसमें कि बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट या ट्रेड गैप हमारा करीब एक हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : नहीं, करीबन चार हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : चार हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा है। तो सब से कठिन और सबसे डिफिकल्ट डिपार्टमेंट की जिम्मेदारी श्री शिवशंकर जी के कंधों पर है। तो मैं तो सब से पहले इस बिल का समर्थन करने के पहले मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी के संबंध में बुनियादी ढंग से विचार करें और पूरी दुनिया की इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में किन-किन सामानों की आवश्यकता है और दुनिया के जो डेवेलप्ड, विकसित देश हैं, या जो विकासशील देश हैं, हिन्दुस्तान से कौन-कौन सी चीजें ऐसी पैदा होती हैं जिन चीजों को दुनिया की मार्केट में हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम पर बेच सकते हैं। इसके लिए उन्हें पूरी इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट का सर्वे करवाना चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान बेसिकली एक एग्रीकल्चरल कण्ट्री है, बुनियादी रूप से कृषि प्रधान देश है और दुनिया के जो औद्योगिक या अविकसित मुल्क हैं, जहां कृषि के सामान पैदा नहीं होते, या जहां कृषि फल या कृषि से संबंधित चीजें नहीं मिलतीं, उन चीजों की उन कण्ट्रीज में क्या मार्केट है और उसका कितना एक्सपेंशन कर सकते हैं अपने प्रचार तंत्र के माध्यम से, अपने टी०वी० के माध्यम से, अपने रेडियो के माध्यम से अपने प्रोपेगेण्डा के माध्यम से, तो हम चाहेंगे कि आदरणीय शिवशंकर जी को हिंदुस्तान के बुनियादी एक्सपोर्ट के विकास के लिए पूरे इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट का सर्वे करवाना चाहिए और एक एक्सपर्ट्स की टीम भेजनी चाहिए जो दुनिया के 180 देश—दुनिया में 180 देश हैं— उनका डिटेल में अध्ययन करे कि किन-किन सामानों को हम सरप्लस में दुनिया के मार्केट में बेच सकते हैं अपनी कण्ट्री से ले जा करके।

इस संबंध में जब तक वैज्ञानिक ढंग से इण्टरनेशनल सर्वे के आधार पर एक कनक्लूजन पर नहीं उतरेंगे, तब तक वह हमारे देश की जो एक्सपोर्ट की समस्या है, उसको हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। श्री शिव शंकर जी से मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस डिपार्टमेंट को पहले कहा जाता था कि जगजीवन राम जी जिस डिपार्टमेंट में मिनिस्टर होते थे, उसे बड़ी कामयाबी मिलती थी, तो जहां पिछले दो मंत्रालय में आप रहे हैं, तो मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि एक साल पूरा होते-होते हिन्दुस्तान का जो चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का, जो इतना बड़ा विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट है, इतना हम लोगों को लेना पड़ता है, जो इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा करना पड़ता है एक्सपोर्ट की अपेक्षा से हम चाहेंगे कि आज
4.00 P.M. से एक साल पूरा होते-होते आप कम से कम इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट को बराबर कर देने की कृपा करेंगे और उसके बाद अवसर मिले तो इंपोर्ट से भी एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा हो, यह ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं। आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी चीज गर्म मसाला उपकर विधेयक के अन्दर की गई है, विशेष रूप से केरल है, केरल में गर्म मसाला पैदा होता है और आज क्या कारण है कि मसाले की खेती करने वाले किसानों को भी लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं मिलता। जब उनको लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं मिलता तो वे क्वालिटी के मसाले पैदा नहीं कर सकते। न क्वालिटी बैटर होगी और न अच्छे मसाले ज्यादा पैदा होंगे। आज तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भिन्न देशों के द्वारा क्वालिटी का सबसे ज्यादा झगड़ा है। जिसकी क्वालिटी अच्छी होगी उसका माल ज्यादा बिकेगा। यह तब होगा जब पैदा करने वाले किसानों

को उनके द्वारा पैदा किए गए माल का उचित मूल्य उनको मिलेगा। उचित मूल्य तब मिलेगा जब सरकार अपनी पालिसी में किसानों के हित में कदम उठायेगी और जो मिडलमैन होते हैं, मैं तो चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि किसानों से डायरेक्ट परचेजिंग का कोई उपाय करें। वह किसानों से गर्म मसाले डायरेक्ट खरीदे और विदेश में एक्सपोर्ट करे। ताकि मिडलमैन का जो शोषण है उससे किसानों को मुक्त किया जाए।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे केरल में जाने का अवसर मिला है। कितना खूबसूरत और बढ़िया केरल प्रदेश है? मुझे कोचिन से त्रिवेन्द्रम तक आपके साथ ही जाने का अवसर मिला है। कितना बढ़िया आपका प्रदेश है? वहां पर इलायची, रबड़ और गर्म मसाला की खेती को मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। इसलिए मेरे मन में उन किसानों के प्रति बड़ा दर्द है जो कि गर्म मसाले को पैदा करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान से 90 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट जो खुद करते हैं। श्री शिवशंकर जी दक्षिण भारत के रहने वाले हैं और वहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसकी खेती को लाभदायक खेती बनाने वाले किसानों को एक तरफ लाभप्रद मूल्य देना चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ किसानों का जो शोषण हो रहा है उससे मुक्त करना चाहिए और जो डिफोरेस्टेशन केरल में बताया गया है कि वहां जंगल व्यापक पैमाने पर कट रहे हैं जो कि खेती के लिए अच्छा नहीं है तो उसकी भी सरकार को चिंता करनी चाहिए।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो उपकर का उद्ग्रहण और संग्रहण गर्म मसाला बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1986 के प्रयोजन के लिये गर्म मसालों पर, मूल्य के पांच प्रतिशत से अनधिक ऐसी दर पर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर, राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा, विनिर्दिष्ट करे, उपकर के रूप में सीमा-शुल्क उद्गृहीत और संगृहीत किया जाएगा। यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि एक बोर्ड बनेगा और बोर्ड गर्म मसाले के किसी निर्यातकर्त्ता से इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐसी सांख्यकीय और अन्य जानकारी, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी अवधि के भीतर जो विहित की जाए देने की अपेक्षा कर सकेगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए नियम, राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा बना सकेगी।

विशिष्टतया और पूर्वगामी शक्ति की व्यापकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना ऐसे नियम उस प्ररूप के लिए जिसमें और उस अवधि के लिए जिसके भीतर धारा 4 के अधीन बोर्ड को सांख्यिकीय और अन्य जानकारी दी जा सकेगी, उपबंध कर सकेंगे।

इस धारा के अधीन बनाया गया प्रत्येक नियम बनाए जाने के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र, संसद् के प्रत्येक सदन के समक्ष, जब वह सत्र में हों, कुल तीस दिन की अवधि के लिए रखा जाएगा। यह अवधि एक सत्र में अथवा दो या अधिक आनुक्रमिक सत्र में पूरी हो सकेगी। यदि उस सत्र के या पूर्वोक्त आनुक्रमिक सत्र के ठीक बाद के सत्र के अवसान के पूर्व दोनों सदन उस नियम में कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए सहमत हो जाएं तो तत्पश्चात् वह ऐसे परिवर्तित रूप में प्रभावी होगा। यदि उक्त अवसान के पूर्व दोनों सदन सहमत हो जाएं कि वह नियम नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए तो तत्पश्चात् वह निष्प्रभाव हो जाएगा। किन्तु नियम के ऐसे परिवर्तित या निष्प्रभाव होने से उसके अधीन पहले की गई किसी बात की विधिमान्यता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गर्म मसाले पैदा करने वाले उत्पादकों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिया जाए। दूसरा निवेदन यह करूंगा कि उन किसानों के

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

निधियों को, जहां विदेशों में गर्म मसाले ज्यादा बिकते हैं, वहां उन सैलेक्टेड प्रतिनिधियों को भी भेजना चाहिए ताकि वे दुनिया के उन बाजारों में जहां गर्म-मसाले बिकते हैं, उनकी क्वालिटी और मांग को देख, समझ सकें और अपने खेतों में उस अनुसार अच्छे ढंग से गर्म मसाले पैदा कर सकें। तीसरे गर्म-मसालों को वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी ढंग से बनाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में विज्ञान और टेक्नोलाजी का होना बहुत जरूरी है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि नई टैक्नोलोजी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, जिससे उनके क्षेत्र विकसित हों, उनके सीड्स विकसित हों, उनका उत्पादन नई तकनीक से विकसित किया जाय। इसी तरह से इस गर्म-मसाले की खेती को नई तकनीक से, नई सीड्स और नए तरीकों से अपनाया जाय ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के जिन इलाकों में गर्म-मसाला पैदा होता है, उसकी क्वालिटी में और उसके प्रोडक्शन में दोनों में वृद्धि हो, जिससे उसकी कास्ट कम हो और प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो। जब हमारे गर्म-मसाले की क्वालिटी अच्छी होगी और जब दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले गर्म-मसाला और इलायची अच्छी पैदा करेंगे तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उसकी कीमत भी ज्यादा मिलेगी और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले अधिक भी बेच सकेंगे। अभी हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता ने बताया कि 65 करोड़ का जो गर्म मसाला विदेशों में बेचा गया, उसमें 62 करोड़ का तो केवल केरल के किसानों का था। तो आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे गर्म-मसाले की खेती में टेक्नोलोजी, रिसर्च और डवलप तौर पर काम किया जाना चाहिए और यह न केवल केरल, उड़ीसा में ही बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के जिन इलाकों में यह खेती की जाती है, वहां इस किस्म से उपजों को विकसित किया जाय और किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य देकर उन्हें उत्साहित किया जाय, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को विदेशों में विशेष जानकारी के लिए भेजा जाये ताकि वे वहां क्वालिटी देखकर अपने देश में अच्छी क्वालिटी की खेती को प्रोत्साहन दे सकें।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, यदि आपने इस दिशा में कदम उठाया, तो निश्चित ही विदेशों में हम अपने मुल्क का 60 करोड़ की जगह, 200 करोड़, 300 करोड़, 400 करोड़ का गर्म-मसाला बेच सकेंगे। इसमें बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट से ज्यादा तभी होगा, जब हिन्दुस्तान, जो बुनियादी रूप से कृषि पर आधारित है, जहां पर कार्मशियल काप पैदा होती है और जो कॉमर्स मिनिस्टरी के अंतर्गत आती हैं, उन सभी कार्मशियल क्राप को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विकसित करने की कोशिश की जाए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सर्वे कराया जाये और सर्वे के आधार पर प्राथमिकताएं निश्चित की जाएं कि किन-किन चीजों में ज्यादा मुनाफा है और ज्यादा मांग है, उस प्रायरिटी के आधार पर उन चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए। उन चीजों को अपने देश में खेतों में पैदा कर विदेशों में बेचकर हम अपने एक्सपोर्ट को इम्पोर्ट से ज्यादा कर सकें, इस ओर हमें गौर करना चाहिए। हमें विश्वास है आदरणीय महोदय, कि इन नीतियों को चलाकर हम अपने मुल्क के एक्सपोर्ट को दुनियां के बाजारों में बढ़ा सकते हैं। दुनियां के जो इंडस्ट्रियल मुल्क हैं, जो दुनियां में विकसित मुल्क हैं, उनके यहां एग्रो-कल्चरल कम्युडिटीज पैदा नहीं होती, कृषि का सामान पैदा नहीं होता। आज पूरी दुनियां में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जो डवलप और डवलपिंग नेशन के बीच में संघर्ष चल रहा है, तो थ्योरी आफ प्रोटेक्शनिज्म चल रही है, वह क्या है? यह थ्योरी यही है कि जो दुनियां के विकसित देश हैं, उन्होंने टेक्नोलोजी और साइंस के माध्यम से ऐसी ऐसी चीजों को विकसित किया है और उसकी जानकारी दुनियां के अन्य विकासशील देशों को नहीं देना चाहते, जिन चीजों के बगैर विकासशील देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। इस तरह से जो विकसित मुल्क हैं, जो औद्योगिक मुल्क हैं, उन्होंने इण्डस्ट्रियल सामानों में टेक्नोलोजी को

इतना विकसित कर लिया है कि उसके दाम 10 गुना, 100 गुना, हजार गुना बढ़ाकर उसे बेचते हैं। और विकासशील देशों को उन सामानों को खरीदना अनिवार्य होता है। विकसित देश अपने सौ रुपए के माल को दस हजार और एक लाख रुपए में विकासशील देशों को बेचते हैं और विकासशील देशों में जो रा मेटीरियल पैदा होता है, जो कृषि के सामान पैदा होते हैं, चूंकि हमारी इकानामी सेल्फ-रिलायेंट नहीं है, इसलिए हमारे हजार रुपए के सामान को विकसित देश बाजार में दस रुपए में खरीदते हैं। इसके कारण एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट में संकट पैदा होता है और जो संकट दुनियां के हर विकासशील देश के सामने है। मैं अपने डायनेमिक और गतिशील वाणिज्य मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि न केवल गरम मसालों के एक्सपोर्ट को विकसित करें बल्कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के उन सभी कृषि पदार्थों के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाएं जो कामर्शियल क्राप्स के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और जिसका एक्सपोर्ट करके हम फारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा कमा सकते हैं। हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि दुनिया के बाजार में, विशेष रूप से विकसित देशों में और अरब देशों में उन कामर्शियल क्राप्स के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाएं। एक दो वर्ष के अन्दर ऐसा क्रेश प्रोग्राम बनाएं कि हिन्दुस्तान आने वाले दिनों में हजार-बारह सौ करोड़ रुपए के डेफिसिट को—मिटा सके और आदरणीय शिव शंकर जी के नेतृत्व में हिन्दुस्तान अपना एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट से ज्यादा करे ताकि जैसे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तेल सेक्टर में अपने टार्गेट से ज्यादा प्राप्त किया उसी तरह वाणिज्य सेक्टर में भी एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा करें, इम्पोर्ट कम करें और यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब कृषि पर आधारित चीजों के एक्सपोर्ट को दुनियां के बाजार में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विकसित करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ हम गरम मसाला विधेयक का समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. KADHARSHA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Spices Board Bill is a simple Bill. But simple is beautiful, and in that sense the hon. Minister has brought a modest bill for which he deserves our praise.

The Spices Export Promotion Council and the Cardamom Board are now merged together to be rechristened as the Spices Board. There are already several boards such as the Coffee Board, the Tea Board, the Coconut Board, the Tobacco Board and the Rubber Board. Now the Spices Board is born. Sir, I do not know whether the Government has made any scrutiny of all these Boards. A close review of these Boards and the functioning of these Boards will be of much use because the performance of some of these Boards is reported to be unsatisfactory. They are not helpful to the growers for whom these Boards were constituted.

Sir, to give an example, the hon. Minister has given a figure of around Rs. 200 crores for the export of spices. What is the role played by the Spices Promotion Council in boosting the export? It is mainly the effort of the individual growers and traders, and the Government has no right to claim responsibility for this export.

Sir, similarly, I want to give another instance, even though it is not concerned with this Bill. While the tobacco-growers could not get a remunerative price and they could not sell tobacco, the Board does not go for purchase. It allows private traders, it leaves the growers, to go at the mercy of the private traders, and only at the fag end of the season the Board goes for purchase.

Sir, the fragrance and taste of the spices attracted Arabs and Europeans to India. But with the exist of the British, the eminence, the predominent position occupied by India is also lost. I would like to point out that not a single acre has been added after our independence. Sir, the acreage should be enlarged. Tamil Nadu is second only to Kerala in the plantation of spices as in that of coconut. Cardamom and spices are grown in the hilly regions of my district. If we make a study of the price pattern of cardamom during the last three years, we will find the price is dec-

[Shri M. Kadharsha]

creasing year after year. This year the prices have gone down to the barest minimum. With the result that the planters could not get even the cost of cultivation. The Government has not given any help to the planters, While they had to struggle on many fronts—the fury of nature on one side and exploitation of traders on the other. Above all, the attitude of the officials is unhelpful. As a result, the production decreased and the quality has come down.

My hon. friend, Shri Mostafa pointed out that India was ocupying a predominant position in the export of spices, but now we are losing that position. We have to face stiff competition from other countries. We have to face stiff opposition from Guatamala in the export of cardamom, from Brazil and Indonesia in the export of pepper, from Sri Lanka in the export of tea and from Philippines, South Korea and Malavi in the export of Tobacco. Growers in these countries enjoy several incentives by way of subsidies, income-tax concessions for export and rebate on freight charges, whereas our Government is not providing such concessions to our agriculturists.

The Bill relates to the selling aspect only and not to the growing aspect. If there is no growing, where is the question of selling? So, the growing aspect should also be considered. I hope the hon. Minister will not say that it does not come under the purview of the Commerce Ministry. Even if it comes under the Agriculture Ministry, I would like to point out that it is a combined responsibility. Therefore, the hon. Minister through the Agriculture Minister should look into the matter.

As previous speakers pointed out, India was exporting pepper to the tune of 80 per cent of its world export trade. It has now come down to 15 per cent.

Its yield also could not compete with other countries. The yield per acre is 3,000 kilograms to 4,000 kilograms in Philippines and Indonesia, whereas it is only 300 kilograms in India. There are many research institutes in our country, but they could not evolve a seedling that could give higher yield. A common complaint from the planters is that they do not get seedlings in proper time. They also do not get bank loans at the right time. These two aspects also should be considered.

Because of the Government's failure to help in their cultivation and we have to import clove and nutmeg from Sri Lanka, the result is that we are losing our valuable foreign exchange. Similarly, since the Government did not pay attention to sugarcane, we are importing sugar now. Therefore, at this juncture, I would also request the hon. Minister that a Board for sugar also should be set up because the import of sugar is eating away most of our foreign exchange.

SHRI P. BABUL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I rise to support this Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for his having come forward with these two Bills in right time.

In the first Bill, of course, the laudable objective is to replace the two existing institutions—the Export Promotion Council and the Cardamom Board. The purpose is to integrate their activities with a view to increasing productivity, quality and also to see that more foreign exchange is earned by this process. Sir, the Honourable Minister was good enough to tell us that by exporting spices we are earning about Rs. 210 crores of valuable foreign exchange. Sir, if for the last 38 years, that is, after our independence if we had taken proper care of this field of activity, I am sure, we would have reached the target of Rs. 1,000 foreign exchange earning by this time. Nature has blessed parts of our country with excellent climate with a propitiate atmosphere for growing spices in abundance. For example, Kerala, parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam have got ideal climate to grow spices. But what is happening in these 38 years, instead of increasing the production and instead of increasing our part in the export of spices in the world trade, we are going down. Take for example pepper, a few years back we were controlling 80 per cent of the trade in the world. Now, it has come down to 15 per cent. May be it is partly due to other countries also taking

to this, and then competing with us. But all these excuses are not good. The real reason is that we have not provided sufficient incentives for the producers in this country. The producers fate in this sector is not peculiar. They also share along with other sectors. But at least in this sector, the Government should have bestowed more thought, because it is a foreign exchange earning activity.

Sir, we are giving crores and crores of rupees to Five Star Hotels. Why? The specious reason is that it earns foreign exchange. What is the foreign exchange earned by these Five Star Hotels? For one hotel they give Rs. 10 crores at a concessional rate of 6 or 8 per cent interest. What for? Sir, I personally feel it is a sin against public finances and against the country to advance loans at concessional rates to these Five Star Hotels? Because they charge minimum Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per day from a customer. Then why they should be given at a concessional rate? Sir, I am emphasising on this aspect because the people in those sectors have a voice, they command, political influence. But these people who are growers they are part of 80 per cent of the rural population have no voice. Now, at least the Honourable Minister has come forward to help these small farmers. Unfortunately most of these spice growers are small farmers. We know that big people are involved in tea plantation and coffee plantation. Tatas are involved in tea plantation in Assam. Even Birlas are involved in tea plantation. In coffee plantation Kotharis are involved. I have seen in Chikmagalur. So these people have got large estates. Their land is exempted from the ceiling also. They have got such powerful lobby. But unfortunately these small farmers do not have that lobby and the result is that country is suffering, apart from the fact that these small growers are suffering.

Sir, I have also got one point to stress before I take a few provisions in the Bill. How is it that in this country industrial products recorded an increase in the price every year? At least is there one year while the price of industrial products have come down? Take steel, cement and sugar. In any year have they come down. But what about the fate of these small growers of spices? Take for example cardamom for which we are now having lot of tears to shed. In 1983-1984 it was Rs. 400 per kg. In 1984-1985 it was Rs. 250 per kg. Today it is Rs. 130 per kg. In auction it was sold between Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 per kg. Then take ginger, last year it was sold at Rs. 45 per kg. This year it is Rs. 9 per kg. Then again take cotton, last year it was Rs. 700 per kg. This year it is Rs. 300. The price of jute last year was Rs. 900. But just now my hon. friend made a special mention that this year even for Rs. 300 people are not coming forward to purchase. Tobacco prices have also crashed. So the other prices also. Even the egg, which is considered to be an agricultural produce, the prices have now slumped. Why? Is it an accident that these agricultural products prices are going down? Now, Sir, look at this. The jute prices are going down but the jute bag prices are going up. The cotton price is going down but textile products price is going up. The tobacco price has gone down but cigarettes prices are going up. There is almost an unofficial conspiracy going on in this country. While industrial products prices are going up, agricultural products prices are coming down. The present price of cardamom per kg is Rs. 125 in Kerala. Now I enquired today, in Delhi it is Rs. 225. The retail price of cardamom per kg. I enquired today, is Rs. 225. There is a difference of Rs. 100. What is the reason? The middle men are playing havoc. They are having their way. Take for example, the international market also. The price is round about Rs. 200 even today. Why should there be a difference of Rs. 75 per k.g? Likewise, the same story in the sugarcane also. The Cardamom Board fixes the cost of production at Rs. 130 per k.g. It has gone up. Even the cost of production is not realised. The same story is repeated in the case of sugarcane producers also. In Andhra Pradesh, the Government has said, the cost of production of sugarcane is Rs. 200 per ton, but the Central Government fixes the price at Rs. 150 per ton. Sir, we have to control the quality. There was a case when Tobacco was sent to China and then it was

[Shri P. Babul Reddy]

returned with thanks by the Chinese people saying that the quality was very bad. Like this, it is going on. So, our exports are suffering because our people are not maintaining the quality. There must be an effective quality control check at the export stage. Oherwise, we cannot hope to increase our exports. While mentioning the prices falling down, I am sorry, I did not mention one important thing. Sir, about 50 to 60 M.L.As from Kerala have come here with the representation that the coconut prices have gone down from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 1000 this year per 1000 nuts. Likewise, the Keralites are in Delhi today representing about the fall in the prices of the cardamom. These things have to be taken serious note of. The quality has to be improved and then there is another thing. Instead of exporting these products as grown by the producers, there is what is called processing, there is what is called packing. In economic terms, it is called value added *i.e.* instead of selling the material as raw. we can provide some employment in this country by processing. This should be seriously taken note of. Now, Sir, I will only point out a few provisions in the Bill. One of the objects I may mention of the Board is Clause 12 to import with the previous approval of the Central Government any spices for sale. Sir, if you do not take care of the interests of the growers, a time will come before long, the Board activity would be only Clause 12, *i.e.* to import with the previous approval of the Central Government and other things can be shelved. So, perhaps this clause 12 is also included to import. Now, Sir, there seems to be some difference. Now we have brought spices and cardamom under the control of the same Board but still section 7(1) does not speak of ensuring remunerative returns to growers of the spices.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Would you say something again about clause 12?

SHRI P. BABUL REDDY: Unless timely action is taken and the interest of the growers is protected in these spices, a time will come when clause 12 will be the only activity of this Board.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I thought clause 12 is with reference to the certificate.

SHRI P. BABUL REDDY: No, no What I said, import with the previous approval. That is the object. It is being with reference to subject not only certificates. I am referring to clause 7(1) (xii). Clause 7 gives the functions of the Board. I do not want to see that day in this country. I am only saying in a lighter vein that if we do not arrest this deterioration in our regard for these helpless small farmers, a time will come when clause 7(1) (xii) will be the only activity of the Board—*i.e.* only import and no export.

Then one thing more I want to point out to the hon. Minister. Now we are doing away with the difference between one spice and another spice. So far as cardamom is concerned, clause 7(2) (ii) says: "ensure remunerative returns to growers of cardamom". It is a very wholesome thing. But such a thing is not there in section 7(1). So there is no responsibility of the Board to ensure remunerative prices for the growers of other spices. This is perhaps an inadevertence or perhaps the Minister may have some explanation for it.

One more thing I want to point out regarding the constitution of the Board. Clause 3(3) says:

"The Board shall consist of such number of members, not exceeding thirty-two,...."

It means that there is some discretion given to somebody and the number can be anything from 1 to 32. But the break-up given is that it shall consist of a Chairman, three Members of Parliament, three representatives of the Ministries, six members to represent the growers, eleven from the exporters, three members to represent major spice producing States and five more, totalling 32. So where is the discretion? The break-up shows that the number is 32. So the clause should say "it shall consist of 32" and not "not exceeding 32".

Another thing is that clause 3(3) says: "...unless the rules made in this behalf otherwise provide, the Board shall consist

of the following members..." This is a strange thing. Rules cannot override the provisions of the Act. Rules cannot provide contrary to the provisions of the Act. Sir, you know well, we have been dealing with these matters in the committee, of which you are the Chairman. Now you are demoted as Deputy Chairman, but you are the Chairman of that committee in which I am a member. We have been dealing with these things there. One thing is well established and that is, the provisions of the Act prevail over the rules. You cannot have a provision like this, "unless the rules made in this behalf otherwise provide, the Board shall consist of the following members". The tail cannot wag the dog. This is a mistake in my humble opinion and this should be noted.

Then I have one more submission about the Schedule. The Schedule seems to have been drafted perhaps by copying from some other Act. I know how this drafting is done; it is copied from similar enactments. There are 26 items and what struck me most predominantly was "curry leaf". Why "curry leaf"—as if it is going to be exported? I do not know if in America they use curry leaf. This is item No. 18. Then "mustard" is mentioned as Item No. 18. Now, mustard is an oilseed. Marginally it may be used as a spice. But putting it here is doing violence to mustard. Mustard is a well-known oilseed, from which a major oil is produced in this country for cooking purposes—the mustard oil.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It is also used as a spice.

SHRI P. BABUL REDDY: I know, very marginally it is used as a spice, but its proper place is among oilseeds. Normally we have to see the dominant activity and not the marginal activity. I do not know much about pomegranate seed. In our parts it is not used. Perhaps in some part of the world it is used. I dare not venture a criticism without knowing fully how pomegranate seed is used. This is my submission. I would request the honourable Minister to see that remunerative prices are ensured. Remunerative prices are most important from my point of view, for the grower. The grower should not be left high and dry at the mercy of the traders.

The only other think I want the honourable Minister to reconsider is about the composition of the Board. We are now crying that there are millions of growers of spices, small growers of spices. But their representation in the Board is only six where the traders, the hawks, get eleven. This also is indicative as to whom we give importance. I am sure in the country today there may be just four or five traders who control the entire activity. I am liberal in putting their number at four or five; it may be just one or two; but they get eleven. This shows our approach to the problem, that we give more prominence to those who do not deserve prominence and we neglect those who really deserve prominence. I am referring to Clause 3(3)(d) and (e) —"(d) six members to represent the growers of spices;" —immediately after that, as if to insult them, you have put—"(e) eleven members to represent the exporters of spices;" You have said' exporters' which is still worse. At least traders are a larger body whereas exporters may be only two or three. Somebody was telling me that the entire egg production is controlled by one man in Bombay, not even in Delhi. The price he says in the morning is the price for the country. Therefore, my submission is that the Board should not be overloaded like this, the dice should not be loaded against the growers. Out of the 32 members, there must be 18 growers. The IAS and other officers can be asked to work in the secretariat in airconditioned rooms. Let there be greater representation for these small farmers. Then only the injustice done to the sugarcane growers, to the coconut growers, to the cardamom growers, can be rectified.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, यह गर्म मसाला बोर्ड विधेयक, 1986 और गर्म मसाला उपकर विधेयक 1986 विधेयकों पर सदन में साथ साथ चर्चा हो रही है। यह जो विधेयक है आमतौर से मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन इसके कुछ उपबन्धों पर मैं अपनी राय दूंगा। मान्यवर, जैसा

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

कि गर्म मसाला बोर्ड विधेयक में कहा गया है कि गर्म मसालों के निर्यात के विकास के लिये और इलायची उद्योग के नियंत्रण के लिए जिनके अन्तर्गत इलायची को खेती का नियंत्रण है और उससे संबंधित विषयों के लिए बोर्ड का गठन करने का उपबंध करने के लिये विधेयक लाया गया है। मान्यवर, सभी को विदित है कि गर्म मसाला और इलायची के व्यापार और उत्पादन में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उनकी हितों की रक्षा के लिये यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मान्यवर, हमारे देश में, केरल में, जहां से मान्यवर आप आते हैं, सर्वाधिक उत्पादन और व्यापार गर्म मसालों का होता है और वहां के करीब करीब 80 प्रतिशत लोग इसमें लगे हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त मान्यवर, सिक्किम, उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक, तथा आसाम के कुछ भागों में इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन यह सर्वविदित है कि इस देश में, चाहे उत्तरी क्षेत्र का किसान है या दक्षिणी क्षेत्र का उत्पादक हो, उनको अपने उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। उनको अपने उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस विधेयक के जरिये इस विभाग से जो लोग संबंधित हैं वे इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि इसके उत्पादन में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उनको अपने उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य मिले जिससे कि वे साधन सम्पन्न होकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करे सकें और जो उनको आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं या अपने उत्पादन के सिलसिले में जो उनको दिक्कत नित्यप्रति भुगतनी पड़ती है उससे उनको राहत मिल सके।

मान्यवर इस विधेयक के सिलसिले में मेरा एक सुझाव यह हैं कि इसमें इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया हैं और उप-पैरा 3 में कहा गया है कि :—

"बोर्ड 32 से अनधिक उतने सदस्य से मिलकर बनेगा जो विहित किए जाए और जब तक कि इस निमित्त बनाए गए नियमों में अन्यथा उपबन्ध न किया जाए, बोर्ड निम्नलिखित सदस्यों से मिल कर बनेगा . . .

तो मान्यवर, मेरा सुझाव यह हैं कि इस चीज का प्रावधान इस विधेयक में होना चाहिए कि जो नियम बनाने का अधिकार हैं, यह नियम बनाने के अधिकार इन्हें न हों। जैसे कि बहुत से सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया हैं कि इसमें सहकारिता क्षेत्र के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये तथा जो छोटे उत्पादक हैं उनका इस में विशेष रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाना चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त जो ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग हैं उनको भी इस में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाए तो इसमें कोई हानि नहीं होगी। इस में एक और बात का प्रावधान है वह यह है कि लोकसभा के दो सदस्य और राज्य सभा का एक सदस्य होगा। मेरा यह सुझाव हैं कि जिन राज्यों में लोग इस उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं वहां के जो जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं जिन्हें जनता चुन कर विधानसभा में भेजती है उनका भी प्रतिनिधित्व इसमें उसी तरीके से किया जाना चाहिए जिस तरीके से लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का किया जाता है। अंत में मैं पुन : इस बात का निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बोर्ड है इसमें जिस प्रकार से सदस्यों का प्रावधान किया गया है उसके सिलसिले में सीधे सीधे इस विधेयक में ही प्रावधान कर देना चाहिए और जहां तक इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया हैं कि इस के सम्बन्ध में जब भविष्य में नियम बनाएंगे और नियमों के अन्तर्गत उसमें जब तक उपबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक इस विधेयक से चलेगा, मेरा मन्त्री जी से सुझाव हैं कि इस उपबन्ध को हटाने का कष्ट करें। इन शब्दों के साथ इन सुझावों को रखते हुए मैं इन दोनों विधेयकों का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय एक योग्य और भले मंत्री जी के हाथ में आ कर के कुछ नया प्राण इसमें डाले यह तो प्रसन्नता की बात

होगी । मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं कि भारतवर्ष दुनियां में सर्वप्रथम जाना गया है और दुनियां में हमारे लोग जा सकें और दुनियां से धन बटोर कर ला सके वह है हमारा गर्म मसाला । गर्म मसाले ने खतरा भी बहुत पैदा किया है, यह बात भी सही है । इस गर्म मसाले के टैस्ट को देखने के लिए जो आए वह अन्ततोगत्वा हमारे प्रशासक ही बन गये । सवाल यह है कि गर्म मसाले को अगर गर्म नहीं किये रहे तो देश की गर्मी और समाज की गर्मी दूसरे लोगों को जाएगी और उसका दुष्परिणाम भुगतेंगे हम । मेरा पहला सवाल वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से यह है कि क्या आप देश को उस ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं जहां से अंग्रेजों के काल में से सरक कर हम ढाका की मलमल भी खोए और दूसरे तरह के कारीगरों को खो कर के हम ने दुनियां में जहां प्रतिष्ठा कमाई थी जगतगुरु बने थे वहां से सरकते सरकते हम हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी ले कर अपनी सभी चीजों के विषय में चाहे वह विज्ञान हो चाहे वह कला हो चाहे वह यातायात का का साधन हो सब में हमारी गिनती धीरे धीरे नीचे चली आई । इसलिए अगर आप भारतवर्ष को सचमुच में चाहते हैं कि आपके कार्यकाल में ऐसी बात को गर्म मसाले को हम दुनियां में भारतवर्ष के द्वारा जाने पहचाने रूप में ले जा सकें । मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके विधेयक की यदि प्रशंसा करें तो उसके लिए शब्द नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिए नहीं मिलते है कि दुनियां ने अब हमें बहुत पीछे छोड़ दिया है हम बहुत पीछे हैं । आप अन्दाज कीजिए यदि पेपर को ही ले लें हम अभी भी पैदा करते है 350 के.जी. प्रति एकड़ और ब्राजील मलेशिया कितना पैदा करता है प्रति एकड़ 4000 के.जी. पेपर पैदा करता है । हम दुनियां में कैसे अपने वर्चस्व को स्थापित करेंगे ? अगर हमारी पैदावार इतनी कम है कार्डामाम को ही ले लीजिए वहीं हालत है । हमारी पैदावार प्रति एकड़ 60 के.जी. है और दुनियां में 200 के.जी. है । आप कैसे मुकाबला करेंगे दुनियां से । यही नहीं है कि अगर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) पीठासीन हुए]

हमने गेहूं पर ध्यान दिया तो पैदावार पांच गुना बढ़ाई । हमने पैडी पर ध्यान दिया तो इसको भी दुगना किया और हिंदुस्तान भुखमरी के कगार से निकलकर स्वावलम्बी बनाया । भले ही मैं आपकी सरकार का हिसाब किताब समझ नहीं पाता हूं क्योंकि एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम खेती में स्वावलम्बी हैं और कुछ अनाज बाहर भी भेजते हैं और दूसरी तरफ 20 लाख टन मंगाते भी हैं यह समझ में नहीं आता है । चीनी हम अधिक पैदा करते हैं तो किसान को खेतों में शुगर केन को जलाना पड़ता है और कम पैदा होता है तो हमें विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है । यह प्लानिंग की इतनी बड़ी गड़बड़ी क्यों है । मैं कृषि मंत्रालय को भी कहता हूं कि क्राप प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं तैयार होती है । जब तक क्राप प्लानिंग नहीं होगी तो किसान आज देखता है कि यह चीज महंगी तो कल उसको, पैदा करता है जब ज्यादा पैदा कर देता है तो दूसरे साल वह सस्ती हो जाती है फिर वह दूसरी चीज पैदा करता है । जो इस टाइप से जो चल रहा है इसका लेखा जोखा कौन लेगा ? भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद नहीं लेती है जो प्राईस डिसिजन लेते हैं वे नहीं लेते हैं मंत्रालय नहीं लेता है तो यह भी आधा विषय आपका है और आधा विषय एग्रीकल्चर का है ।

मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि 4 हजार किलोग्राम हम भी पेपर उपजायें, 2 सौ किलोग्राम से हम भी अधिक इलायची उपजायें इसके लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि इस बिल में कहीं इसका जिक्र नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर: यह बिल सिर्फ निर्यात से संबंधित है ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: मैं जानता हूं । बिना उत्पादन के भी क्या निर्यात होता है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर: आपका कहना बिल्कुल बजा है, मैं पाइंट्स नोट कर रहा हूं और अपने मित्र को बोल दूंगा ।

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आज यही सबसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि अमेरिका का बेसिक आधार क्या है? अगर अमेरिका का यह बेसिक आधार खेती निकाल लिया जाये तो अमेरिका जो आज दुनियां की एक हस्ती है वह मिट जाएगा । इसलिए कि उसने किसानों के उपजाने के बाद दाम कभी कम नहीं होने दिया । मैंने सुना, एक बार गेहूं उत्पादकों ने कहा कि सुअरों को खिलाने के लिए गेहूं देने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन जौ वालों ने कहा कि गेहूं उनको दे दोगे तो जौ कौन खायेगा ? इसलिये वहां बैलेंस मेंटेन किया जाता है ताकि किसानों द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ाने के बाद दाम कम न हों । लेकिन हिंदुस्तान का दुर्भाग्य है कि जब किसान पैदावार बढ़ाता है तो सरकार और देश के कहने पर तो उसको पैदावार का मूल्य बहुत कम मिलता है । मैं एक छोटा उदाहरण देता हूं । हमारा मुंगेर जिला है, मुंगेर तो पहले बेगूसराय जिला था किसान गुलाब पैदा करते थे और गुलाब के फूल को बाहर भेजते थे लेकिन मिडिलमैन इतना खा जाता था कि अन्त में उन्हें बन्द करना पड़ा । ऐसी एक चीज की बात नहीं है । अनेकों चीजों की बात है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि यह निर्यात तभी होगा जब हमारे यहां पैदावार होगी । पैदावार को आप नहीं देखेंगे तो क्या होगा ? एग्रीकल्चर विभाग या किसी विभाग को यह फुर्सत नहीं है कि इलायची देखें या 36 प्रकार की जो चीजें हैं उनको देखें । सिक्किम में बड़ी इलायची पैदा होती हैं, अदरक इतनी ज्यादा पैदा होती है कि कोई उसका जोड़ नहीं दे सकता है मैंने देखा है कि किसान उसको पैदा करके सुखी और सम्पन्न भी हैं। उस छोटे से पहाड़ी एरिया से बहुत ज्यादा लड़के विदेशों में या दूसरी जगह पढ़ते हैं । दूसरी जगह के किसानों के लड़के कहीं नहीं पढ़ते हैं । उनको प्राकृतिक उत्पादन करने के साधन हैं । प्रकृति की ऐसी बनावट है, पहाड़ की ऐसी रचना है जिसके कारण बड़ी इलायची बहुतायत से पैदा होती है । लेकिन आज के युग में हम उसको सही दिशा देकर और दूसरी चीजों का उत्पादन करा सकते हैं । आप देखेंगे कि सम्पूर्ण अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप में गोल मिर्च की पैदावार हो सकती है; सारे वृक्षों पर हो सकती है । लेकिन कितनी पैदावार होती है जस्ट अभी प्रारम्भ किया है । इलायची पैदा हो सकती है इसे वहां शुरू किया जा रहा है । सवाल यह है कि इसको कौन देखेगा । एग्रीकल्चर वाले को खेती करने वाले को भी आपने रिप्रेजेंटेशन क्यों दिया है । इसलिये पैदावार को प्राथमिकता नहीं देंगे तो वास्तविक काम नहीं होगा । जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसमें सचमुच अपने लेविल पर आपको निर्यात बढ़ाना है तो 36 प्रकार की चीजों की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है । जीरे की खेती हिंदुस्तान के कोने-कोने में हो सकती है, अदरक की खेती उसी तरह हो सकती है, हल्दी की खेती हो सकती है, बड़ी सौंफ की खेती, मेंथी की खेती, अजवायन की खेती, यह आधा भी जो इसमें हैं, वह हिन्दुस्तान में जितना पैदा करना चाहें, उतना पैदा करवा सकते हैं अगर आप किसान को बता दें कि तुम्हारे को पर्याप्त दाम मिलेगा और बीच में जो मिडिलमैन खाने वाला है, उसकी रोकथाम हम कर लेंगे । अगर इसकी परचेज की आप व्यवस्था कर देंगे, तो आपको सचमुच में इन चीजों में आज भी आपको दुनियां में आगे बढ़ाने के लिये पर्याप्त है । इसलिये मेरा एक ही निवेदन आप से होगा कि निर्यात उत्पादन के आधार पर होता है । उत्पादन को भी आप देख लें, एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट तो इसको छोटा समझकर कभी नहीं देखता हैं । इसलिये एक बात का तो मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता था (**समय की घंटी**) दो मिनट तो दीजिए ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था और हमारे सभी सदस्यों ने उस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि बोर्ड की जो रचना है, परिषद् की जो रचना है वह रचना सचमुच में निर्यात के आधार पर बिल है ... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) यादव जी आप अपना प्वाइंट कह दीजिये । हमारे पास स्पीकर्स और भी हैं और इसके लिये समय सिर्फ एक घंटा है ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एक दो मिनट तो कहने के लिये दीजिये । निर्यात के लिये जो बोर्ड की रचना है, उसमें किसानों का हिसाब ठीक नहीं है,

यह साफ दिखाई देता है कि बनाने वालों का वर्चस्व जो निर्यात करते हैं, उसी निर्यात के लिये उसी हिसाब से उसका वर्चस्व हो सकता है, लेकिन इस प्रकार का वर्चस्व नहीं हो। इस प्रकार का अगर वर्चस्व रहेगा, तो किसान को, पैदा करने वाले को कभी आप दाम नहीं दिला सकते हैं क्योंकि उसका प्रतिनिधि नहीं रहेगा और शायद किसान यदि लाभगामी हो जायेगा जो इन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा लाया हुआ होगा, इसलिये भी आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि किसान में सचमुच में उसका वस्तुस्थिति में प्रतिनिधित्व आए। संसद् में किसान को प्रतिनिधित्व बड़ी मुश्किल से --संसद से भी उनका प्रतिनिधित्व चला जाएगा। इसलिये आपको इस बारीकी को हल करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इसे किसी हद तक हल कर सकेंगे, तो उसका प्रतिनिधित्व ठीक होगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके बिल का समर्थन करते हुये इतना अवश्य चाहूंगा कि दो बातें आप ध्यान में रखें कि उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे निर्यात का वर्चस्व हमारा हो और उत्पादन करने वाले का, बिक्री करने वाले का यह देख भाल करने वाला जो बोर्ड है उसकी ऐसी रचना हो जो उत्पादन करने वाले को ध्यान दे।

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mrs. Vice-Chairman Sir, first of all, I went to congratulate the hon. Minister since I think it is his maiden effort to pilot a Bill in the House after becoming Minister this time. He hails from my State although he represents the State of Gujarat. As Mr. Kadharsha has alreay said.... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I said: "after becoming Minister this time. Sir, as Mr. Kadharsha has already said,.. it is a simple Bill. A number of speakers have already spoken on the Bill. It does not need my speech much. I want to speak on two or three points. The hon. Minister has just now disclosed that the balance of payment in international trade is to the extent of 4000 crores. It means that our foreign trade is at adverse trend. If this Board helps in the promotion of exports and improves our foreign trade, it is welcome and we will be very happy. I do not know why some simple items are also included in the Schedule. They are chillies pomegranate seeds and curry leaves and all that. I do not know whether they will be helpful. I do not know why they are included.

Coming to the Bill, I think the two Bills are put together and being discussed. I am speaking on the constitution of the Board. Mr. Babul Reddy has already pointed out that small farmers have not been given due representation on the Board. In the introduction of the Board, there is more emphasis on trading than on cultivation. If there is no cultivation and if there is no production, the question of trading does not arise at all. So, we must give more weightage to cultivation. The Board must work more effectively for cultivation than marketing and trading. Sir, on the Board, dealers are given representation In the name of dealers, middlemen are given representation. The whole problem of the cultivators, the producers arises with the middlemen only. They are very much harping on the point that the middlemen are the reason for their plight. Here, on the Board, middlemen are given representation in the name of dealers, and small famers are specifically not given representation. And adequate representation is not given to the cultivators. As regards the problems of the cultivatiors, several speakers have disclosed those, and the farmers and the cultivators have also been urging that the acreage is coming down. Deforestation in taking place and felling of trees is taking place and that is the reason for the acreage coming down And exploitation by the middlemen is the other reason of discouragement on the part of cultivators. As regards the prices. Mr. Babul Reddy has given the figures and he has well explained everything and I need not speak much about it. We are very much worried about the rise in the prices in general But here it is an adverse thing. While the prices of other commodities are

(Shri Puttapage Radhakrishna)

going up, the prices of spices are going down. That is why this has to be looked into. Then, Sir, there are different types of cultivation of spices. Long term cultivation is there, yearly cultivation is there, and for some spices even less than one year cultivation is also there. Their problems are different. That is why, Sir, I request the hon. Minister, through you, to look into the problems of the cultivators, And this Board must serve the primary purpose of safeguarding the interests of the cultivators and then only they should go in for trading.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill and thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Shri Matto. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This is a very welcome measure because in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that India has been a traditional exporter of spices. Though exports of spices from India have shown a marginal increase over the last few years, the proportionate share of India in the total world trade has declined to about one-third. This is a very disquieting feature. And that is why it is necessary to regulate this. But what puzzles me here, Sir, is that in the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated and I quote: "There is need for bringing out stabilization in the export business of spices." That is all right. Similarly what is important is this: "Similarly, there is need to bring about constant improvement in the quality of our products and in productivity to improve competitiveness of Indian spices." Again, it is said: "Increasing produltion and productivity of spices, development of spices exports in various forms and initiating production of new spices and spiced products for international market."

Having said this object in clear terms, when I see Clause 7 of the Bill, what does it state? I request the hon. Minister to persue Clause 7(1) of the Bill. It states: "The Board may..." In the first instance, the word used here is 'may' and it is not shall'. I would request that it should be 'shall'. Then it proceeds to say: "(i) develop, promote and regulate ex-
5 P.M. port of spices;" So, although the Statement of Objects and Reasons was all-pervasive and including development and marketing and every other thing, but in the actual Bill they have omitted this thing. I, therefore, suggest that in clause 7(1) (i), where it is written "develop, promote and regulate export of spices" the following words should be substituted, namely, "develop, promote and regulate production, marketing and export of spices". My point is that the present Bill only emphasises on exports. Of course, exports are needed and that is the prime consideration. But the Board has also to take into consideration the main object of production and marketing which my friend, Mr. Radhakrishna has also pointed out, namely, that the producer gets his due share and the marketing facilities are there. Therefore, this point may kindly be taken note of.

The second most important thing is that although....

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मार्केट के ताल्लूक से सब-क्लॉज "9" है।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sub-clause (9) states that the State Government may, my notification in the Official Gaette, makes rules to carry into effect the provisions of section 8. This is what is stated in sub-clause (9). I do not know what you are referring to.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please read subclause (ix) of clause 7(1)

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: That again is not the object of my remark. The first question is production and then it is marketing. Here the objective is to market; to buy it and to market it. The point is that this Board should have control over the production, as to how you increase the production, as to how you increase the productivity, as to how to improve the quality of production and how do you do all these things. Then comes

the question of marketing. Now, in the case of marketing, here in sub-clause (ix) it only provides that you can buy and market it. My intention is that this Board should have the control on not only exports of spices as is stipulated in the Bill but on production and marketing and export of prices.

The other point that I want to raise is with regard to quality control marking. Now, when the question of marketing comes, when the question of production comes, when the question of productivity comes, we have also to take into consideration the local markets. Now, India is a country which takes a lot of spices. The internal market of spices is so large that we can consume a lot of our spices in our own local market also. That fact should also be borne in mind. But what is the actual position? (*Time bell rings*). Right at the present moment, under the laws prohibiting hoarding and adulteration, these are very defective Acts. If quality marking is to be a success, there should be a specific quality marking for the spices for local consumption also. This point may also be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

Sir, the next point that I have to make is with regard to the representatives of the producers on the Board. I feel that the small farmers are not adequately represented. There is an escape clause under which the Government is empowered to nominate but I hope that more and more representation will be given to or rather adequate representation will be given to the smal farmers.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The proposal in the Bill is to establish a Board for the development and promotion of export of spices, of which cardamom constitutes one of the important and major items. The export promotion council of spices which has emerged on the scene will definitely help to earn foreign exchange, as already mentioned by some of the hon. Members. This is essential for the economic growth of the country. The Bill now introduced by the hon. Minister seems to consolidate or rather amalgamate the Cardamom Board and the Council for Export Promotion of spices. It is true that due to lack of cohesive organisation as well as financial constraints, India has not been able to undertake systematic development of products and exports of spices although India has been a traditional exporter. So far as cardamom is concerned, out of total world production, 75 per cent of cardamom is produced in Kerala. In 1984-85, nearly 2367 tonnes of cardamom were exported from India of the value of Rs. 65 crores. India is now going to lose the market and cardamom export presents a gloomy picture because the country is facing competition from Guatamala. Guatamala is competing in the international market with India and the best way to promote exports and capture the international market will be to increase production by cultivation using modern methodology and modified herticultural techniques. In this context I would like to state that our Prime Minister just two hours back, mentioned categorically that technology should be applied wherever possible in the fields or industry or wherever possible. That is why other countries are going ahead by application of new tchnology and modern devices. We shall also apply the same for increasing production of spices in our country. Other States should also get involved in the production of cardamom provided ecological conditions are favourable there. The growers and the small farmers should be given incentive and encouragement by providing them with necessary facilities for large-scale production of spices and by paying them remunerative prices. I understand 26 varieties of spices will come under the purview of this Board.

There is a great demand for black pepper, ginger, jeera (cumin), black and white mustard, cloves, etc. It is imperative that high-yielding spices should be developed with the help of technology to increase production and at the same time, high-yielding spices should be developed and an intensive research work is to be pursued to

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterji]

fulfil this objective, by the agricultural and horticultural centres in collaboration with the Department of Chemistry carrying out researches on plant products. Such collaboration would culminate in production of viable seeds which will give high yielding species. This research would also help to evolve suitable quality standards for marketing spices. This is essentially for competition in the international market. I hope that the Board which will be constituted for the said purpose, will give incentive through suitable agencies, to growers and small farmers by giving them remunerative prices. The Board should make efforts to promote exports of cardamom and other spices.

With these few words I conclude and support the Bills.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank the hon. Members for participation in the debate on these two Bills. I am grateful to all of them because every one of them had been kind to support the two Bills. Broadly speaking, hon. Members were pleased to advert to four aspects. One is with reference to provisions of the Bill where they have made very advantageous suggestions; secondly, general suggestions that have been made which though may not fall within the purview strictly of these Bills but, in fact, I must frankly admit that I have enriched my knowledge by the suggestions which have been made. The third aspect is,—very rightly so,—some of the hon. Members have expressed their anxiety about the production and productivity of these commodities. Fourthly, hon. Members have also adverted to the falling exports in the areas which are covered by the Bill, compared with the other Governments. They have also expressed their anxiety and anguish regarding the prices.

Sir, before going into other aspects, first of all, I would like to make my submissions in regard to certain criticisms and suggestions concerning the various provisions of the Bill. Primarily, since the debate has been concentrated on the Spices Board Bill, I will make my submissions only in regard to certain clauses of the Spices Board Bill, in the case of some of which, there have been suggestions and in the case of some others, there have been criticisms. Sir, if you look to the Preamble of the Bill, you will see that it provides for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of spices. The Bill takes care of only the aspect of development of the export of spices so far as the spices in general are concerned. But as Commerce Minister, I will be encroaching upon the field of somebody else if I go into the aspects of production etc. But I quite see the point. I have noted the point which has been made by hon. Members in regard to the aspects of production etc. to which they have particularly adverted. But when it comes to the question of cardamom, you will see from the Preamble of the Bill that it deals with the control of the cardamom industry including the control of cultivation of cardamom and matters connected therewith. Therefore, so far as cardamom is concerned, these aspects are taken care of. There had been a Cardamom Act and there had also been a Spices Export Promotion Council. Both have been merged and the various sections of the Cardamom Board Act are now sought to be repealed. The functions of the Cardamom Board are now sought to be taken over by the Spices Board. That is why, there is a specific reference, so far as cardamom is concerned, to the cultivation part of it.

I must submit that a great deal of criticism has been made, has been levelled particularly, by hon. Members, Shri Jagadambi Prasad Yadav, Shri Babul Reddy, Shri Kadharsha, in regard to sub-clause (3) of clause 3. It says: "The Board shall consist of such number of members, not exceeding thirty-two, as may be prescribed, and unless the rules made in this behalf otherwise provide, the Board shall consist of the following members...." I concede the point made by Shri Babul Reddy. He is a very eminent lawyer though, of course, like me, has become a renegade for some time. But the fact of the matter is that he has found a very technical objection. He said, it would have been better if it had been in positive terms. I quite see the point. But I thought, since, generally, hon. Members were able to support the Bill, they will not have any objection in

this case. From the legislative point of view, I concede, by virtue of the rules which may be framed, we may be trying to negate what I am taking from this House, the authority in regard to the composition of the Board itself. But Sir, there is one thing. If you see clause 40 of the Bill, you will find that it deals with laying of the rules on the Table of the House. Rule-making power is there. Once rules are framed, they have to be placed on the Table of the House. I am not trying to be too technical but as and when they are placed on the Table of this House, I may assure the hon. Members, if there is anything wrong, we would certainly take up the cause and in such cirumstances I would see that their grievances are sought to be redressed. In this context sub-clauses (d) and (e) have come to a very strong criticism. As I submitted, these sub-clauses (d) and (e) have to be looked from the point of view of the objective which this Bill seeks to achieve. As I said, the primary function of this Board is to develop the exports. Since the exports have to be developed, six members to represent the growers of spices have been taken. As the primary function is only to develop the exports, six members from the growers community and 11 members from the exporters of the spices have been taken. I find that in spite of this there had been some objection on the part of the Members. Some of the hon. Members have gone to the extent of saying that some representatives of the labour union should also be included. Well, speaking for myself, I feel that the objects of the constitution of the Board will be well achieved if the exports are increased, but nonetheless, since the hon. Members have made certain observations I will keep them in mind when it comes to the question of framing the rules in relation to the constitution of the Board itself. I am saying so because the entire composition, as has been mentioned here, could be changed by virture of the rules that could be framed. Since this House would be pleased to grant the power of framing rules immediately after the Bill is passed here. I assure the hon. Members that I will take note of the various objections that have been made, and at the time when the Board is constituted in terms of clause 3, sub-clause (3) I shall see to it that the growers are properly represented and the labour unions also—one or two members—are included if it is possible. But certainly, the exporting agencies would be given a little weightage because the primary objective of the Board is to give impetus to the exports.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): May I just point out that when growers' associations were mentioned, small growers' question was also mentioned? I would like the Minister to remember that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: When six members have been earmarked in category (d) from the growers of the spices, that takes care of the small and the big. But since the observation has been made to see that the small growers are not left out, that would be taken care of at the time when the constitution of the Board is effected. Having regard to the observations, possibly I may have to go in for the change in the entire constitution of the Board at the time when the rules are framed and these things I will keep in mind at that stage.

I would not like to go into small things but there had been some criticism with reference to the powers of the Board as are enshrined in clause 7. Attention has been particularly invited to sub-clause (xii) of clause 7(1). In this connection, I must bring to the notice of the hon. Members that there are certain spices like clove, cinnamon which are in short supply so far as this country is concerned and we have to import. That is why this power to import has been kept in tact. Because it is not necessarily with reference to the various spices that have been mentioned in the Schedule. I must submit that the hon. Members particularly adverted to two items—No. 18 and 21—namely curry leaf and mustard. Curry leaves are exported. I should bring it to the notice of the hon. Members. And equally for mustard, because mustard powder is used particularly in the East European countries. They use it more by way of pickle.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): There is lot of spice content in the Minister's speech.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am sure if you have more spices, you will regret it.

Sir, I would not like to go into further details because the other provisions have not been specifically adverted to by the hon. Members. Generally they were pleased to...

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आपका जो बिल का नाम है शायद यह नाम उचित नहीं है । इस नाम को आप थोड़ा सा विचार करके देखें । इसमें जो आइटम्स दिये गए हैं इन आइटमों में आधे आइटम्स ऐसे हैं जो आयुर्वेदिक दवा के रूप में काम आते हैं । दवाओं के रूप में ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट होने लगा है तो यह नामैं मसाले के रूप में न हो कर दवा के रूप में आना चाहिएं । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार करके देख लें ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि लेकिन आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में यह मसाले के रूप में गिना जाता है । आपका यह कहना बिल्कुल सही है कि बाहर के देशों में इसमें से मसाले दवाओं के रूप में इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं । हम अपने देश के हिसाब से चलेंगे । हमारे यहां जनरली स्पाइसेज के रूप में देखा जाता है लेकिन जब निर्यात करते हैं तो बहुत से देश इसको दवाओं के रुप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं । आपने बात सही फर्माई है ।

Sir, as I said, what the hon. Members have been pleased to observe with reference to production and the various suggestions that have been made—I have taken note of them and I would not like to advert specifically with reference to them. But some of the hon. Members have referred to the cost of production. In fact, one of the hon. Members—I would not like to name him—went to the extent of saying that it is Rs. 200 so far as cost of caradamom is concerned. That is not entirely correct because the position today is, on an average, as Mr. Babul Reddy very rightly put it, in Kerala the cost is around Rs. 125 per kilogram and in Karnataka, it is Rs. 90. It ranges between that. And a cost study has also been ordered with reference to this. These costs which I have referred to are the costs which were ranging sometime in December, 1985.

The hon. Members have very rightly expressed their anguish with reference to lower productivity of cardamom. It is no doubt true that Indian productivity is about one-third of the productivity of Guatemala. In this respect various subsidy schemes and also financial incentives have been...

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एक-तिहाई कैसे कह रहे हैं ? ग्वाटेमाला और मलयेशिया में 4,000 है और हमारे यहां साढ़े तीन सौ है ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : एवरेज की बात कर रहा हूं । हमारे यहां कहीं कहीं बहुत अच्छा है । मैं प्रोडेक्टिविटी की बात कर रहा हूं ।

This is because in Guatemala it is a case of more favourable climatic conditions and apart from that irregular planting and use of better planting material. In our country it is not so. This is the reason why the productivity is less and that is why I submitted that various subsidy schemes and financial assistance schemes have been made. I would not like to go into details as it might take a little time. Various measures have also been taken, particularly the hon. Members were pleased to advert themselves, with reference to increase in pepper production. Various measures have been taken in order to see that the production increases, for example, control of a disease like footrot which reduces production, and so on and so forth. I would not like to narrate all the details. Action is being taken with reference to that.

Then, Sir, honourable Members were pleased to refer to the Board's entering the field for the purpose of purchase at a stage where practically it creates complications. A particular reference was made to the Tobacco Board's stepping in when the prices fall below the minimum support price. In fact, that is exactly when the prices fall below the minimum support price. The Tobacco Board had been entering the field and the Board had been not only helping the farmers but actually the auction procedure that has been started by the Tobacco Board has been yielding very good results. In fact, the growers had been getting very remunerative returns for their produce.

Sir, I would not like to go into further details of the observations that have been made by the honourable Members. I think I have taken quite a good time by now with these few words, Sir, I commend both the Bills to the House and request that they be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I shall now put the motion with regard to the first Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of spices and for the control of cardamom industry including the control of cultivation of cardamom and matters connected therewith, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 42 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I shall now put the motion regarding the second Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for imposition of cess on all spices which are exported for the purposes of carrying out measures for the development of export of spices, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 1986-87—GENERAL DISCUSSION

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while discussing the railway budget for this year, it appears to me that the budget presented by the honourable Minister is a totally stale and colourless budget and it hardly promises any development of the railways although many tall claims have been made in the budget speech of the honourable Minister. I am afraid that if this be the type of budget that we are discussing today, then it will be very difficult for us even to fulfil the most inadequate Seventh Plan targets for the railways and people's sufferings will continue to increase as the years pass by. Not only this, this Budget further imposes burden on the travelling public, but it does not give any additional amenities to them. On the other side, the existing amenities are deteriorating, the condition of the railways, the services are worsening every passing day. So, I do not find any justification for the hike in the